

Direct & Figurative Applications of Russian Present Tense and Their Equivalent Expressions in Persian Language

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Abstract

The concept of tense is an important issue in the morphological and syntactic analysis of words and sentences. The connection between this concept and other parts of the sentence, including the verb, and understanding its structural, semantic and conceptual differences has always been considered by Russian and Persian linguists. In this article, various types of direct and figurative applications of the Russian present tense are studied considering their equivalent expressions in the Persian language. While the present tense exists in both mentioned languages, there remain distinct conceptual, semantic and structural differences, of which lack of knowledge leads to difficulties and mistakes in learning, translation and research. Realizing the research deficiency on this particular subject and based on the issues of teaching Russian language to Persian-speaking students, interesting results are pointed out in the case of direct and figurative application of the Russian present tense and its comparison in the Persian language.

Keywords: Present Tense; Verb, Direct Application; Figurative Application; Russian Language; Persian Language.

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Introduction

Time is one of the most incredible concepts of the Creation. Any form of act or incident happens in a phase of time. Averill Augustine, a distinguished scientist of the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. thus writes about the concept of time in his 'Book of Repentance' as:

"What is time? Who can explain it in simple words? ... If nobody asked me about it, I would know what it is, but if I am to explain it to others, then I don't know at all. Nevertheless, I insist on what I know for sure: if no incident was to happen, then there would be no future; if nothing had happened before, then there would be no present. But how could past and future exist, when there is no past anymore, and the future hasn't come yet? And if the present remained forever present and never turned into the past, in this case it would no longer be present, but eternity. The present is recognized as a phase of time only because it turns into the past." (Августин, 1992)

The concept of time is expressed by different means such as adverbs of time¹. Words like "today", "tomorrow", "last

night", or word combinations such as "last week", or "next year" define the moment of an action or incident. But grammatically, the category of "tense"² is one of the morphological categories of the verb³ which is shown in conjugated verbal forms⁴ and indicates the connection between the actual incident and the time of its occurrence (Валгина, 2002). In different languages, each of the trio tenses – past, present and future – may be divided into smaller collections. But this is not the only difference of the tense category between different languages. In Russian language, verb is the main factor for expressing the category of tense in the sentence and it can be applied directly⁵ or figuratively⁶. By direct application, we have in mind the conformity of the verbal tense with its categorical meaning⁷ regarding to other particles of the sentence (e.g. *"Я сейчас смотрю телевизор"* – *I'm watching T.V. now.*) (Бондарко, 1971). Figurative verbal application consists of the contrast between the verbal tense and the categorical meaning of it

1. обстоятельство времени

2. Категория времени

3. Морфологические категории глагола

4. Спрягаемые формы глагола

5. Прямое употребление

6. Переносное употребление

7. Категориальное значение

regarding to other particles of the sentence (e.g. “Вчера иду я по улице и вдруг вижу своего друга” – Yesterday I was walking¹ in the street when I suddenly saw my friend) (Бондарко, 1971). In Russian language, present tense is abundantly used in all written (including official, journalistic, literary and etc.) and spoken styles. Lack of knowledge of these different applications and their equivalents in Persian language will lead to incorrect understanding and translation, hence the importance of exploring this specific concept while educating Russian language to Persian-speaking students.

1. Present Tense in Russian and Persian Languages

There is only one type of present tense in Russian language, which is achieved from the conjugation of imperfective verbs² (читаю, говорю, пишу). Although Russian verbs are conjugated in different forms, this has no effect on the type of present tense. On the contrary, there are different types of present tense in Persian

language including “imperfect present”³ (دارم می) “progressive present”⁴ (می روم) “subjunctive present”⁵ (بروم) and “simple present”⁶ (روم) which are based on on different forms of verbal conjugation (Anvary, 1996:384). We remind that the simple present (مضارع ساده) is in fact imperfect present or subjunctive present without a prefix and exists in auxiliary verbs too (Anvary, 1996:384).

It is also important to point out that the category of tense in Russian verbs exists only in the “indicative mood”⁷ and other moods (such as conditional, imperative etc.) lack this category. In Persian, verbs contain the tense category in indicative and conditional⁸ moods (e.g. subjunctive present, subjunctive narrative past⁹).

2. Direct Application of Present Tense in Russian Language and its Equivalent in Persian

The Russian present tense in its fundamental application points to an act,

1. The Russian verb “иду” is present tense (I am walking)

2. Несовершенный вид

7. Изъявительное наклонение

8. Сослагательное наклонение

۳. مضارع اخباری.

۴. مضارع ملموس

۵. مضارع التزامی

۶. مضارع ساده

۹. ماضی التزامی

incident or condition that occurs at the moment of speech. It is called “actual present tense” or “moment of speech present tense”¹. As Beloshapkova points out, the most distinct example of the actual present tense is shown as the answer to this question: “What are you doing?” (*Что вы делаете?*) (Современный русский язык / Под ред. Белошапковой, 1981: 328).

The equivalent to Russian actual present tense in Persian is imperfect present or progressive present:

- *Что вы делаете?*

- *Читаем* сегодняшнюю газету;
смотрим телевизор; *делаем* зарядку;...

- شما [دارید] چکار می کنید؟

- [داریم] روزنامه‌ی امروز را مطالعه می کنیم؛
[داریم] تلویزیون تماشا می کنیم؛ [داریم] ورزش می کنیم؛ ...

But the Russian present tense verb in its direct application can also point to a vaster period of time. In the works of known Russian linguists such as Bondarko (Бондарко, 1971), Lekant (Современный русский язык / Под ред. Леканта, 2001: 330) and Tikhonov (Тихонов, 2002: 359) this kind of present tense is called

“irrelevant present tense”². Each of these linguists recognizes different sub-categories for the irrelevant present tense. Most of these sub-categories are gathered in this work and their equivalent in Persian language is discussed.

2.1. Extended Present Tense³

Extended present tense describes an act or incident that happens at the moment of speech and belongs to a short period of time before and after it, so the subject⁴ may not be occupied with that specific act or incident at the moment of speech. Among all the considered Russian works, the extended present tense is mentioned only in Beloshapkova’s “Contemporary Russian Language” (Современный русский язык / Под ред. Белошапковой, 1981: 328).

- *Я вот здесь читаю.*

- من همین جا مطالعه می کنم.

- *Я пишу дипломную работу.*

- من دارم پایان نامه می نویسم. (دارم روی پایان نامه کار می کنم).

As it is seen in the examples, the subject of the sentences may not be actually

1. Настоящее актуальное и/или Настоящее момента речи

2. Настоящее неактуальное

3. Настоящее расширенное

4. Субъект

studying or writing his/her thesis at the moment of speech, but by using the present tense verb, he/she shows that the mentioned acts are one of his/her recent occupations. The extended present tense is described through imperfect present or progressive present in Persian language.

2.2. Permanent Present Tense¹

The permanent present tense describes an act or incident that is not limited to a specific period of time; it may belong to an unlimited period before and after – and including – the moment of speech. The following is Bondarko's description of the permanent present tense:

“While describing a permanent act, the process of action at the moment of speech is not specifically intended, but it is also true that the permanent act belongs to this moment too. While describing a permanent incident, the moment of speech is not specifically intended.” (Bondarko, 1971)

The permanent present tense is usually translated in Persian through imperfect present:

- Земля **вращается** вокруг солнца.
- زمین [همواره] بدور خورشید می چرخد.

- Человек **дышит** легкими.
- انسان توسط شش ها تنفس می کند.

2.3. Abstract Present Tense²

The abstract present tense describes repetitive, ordinary and common acts that happen at the present time in its vaster semantic meaning and does not have a direct connection to the moment of speech. Russian proverbs are usually described in the form of abstract present tense:

- Девушки часто **плачут** беспричинно. (М. Горький);
- دخترها اغلب بی دلیل گریه می کنند. (م. گورکی)
- Цыплят по осени **считают**.
- جوجه ها را آخر پاییز می شمارند.
- شاهنامه آخرش خوش است.
- Снявши голову по волосам не **плачут**.
- شتر گم کرده، پی افسارش می گردد.
- اسب گم کرده، پی نعلش می گردد.
- خر گم کرده، پی افسارش می گردد.

As it is seen in the examples, describing the Russian abstract present tense in Persian depends on the sentence. Imperfect present is mostly used for describing common, repetitive acts (*see first example*); but while translating proverbs, it

1. Настоящее постоянное

2. Настоящее абстрактное

is best to find the equivalent in each language. It is interesting to know that some proverbs are similar in both Russian and Persian languages (*see second example*). And often there is more than one semantic equivalent for Russian proverbs in Persian language (*see second and third examples*).

2.4. Commentaries Present Tense¹

Commentaries present tense is used by authors in scripts and scenarios to comment on the behavior of the characters. As it is described in Lekant's "Contemporary Russian Language", commentaries present tense points out to an act that happens not at the moment of speech, but simultaneously at the commencement of that specific piece. In Persian language, imperfect present is often equivalent to the Russian commentaries present tense (Современный русский язык / Под ред. П.А. Леканта, 2001: 331):

-Молчание. Подколесин опять **начинает** барабанить пальцами, наконец **берется** за шляпу и **раскланивается** (Н. Гоголь; ремарка к пьесе "Женитьба").

- سکوت. پادکالیوسین مجدداً شروع می کند به

ضرب گرفتن با انگشتانش، بالاخره کلاهش را بر می دارد و تعظیم می کند. (ن. گوگول، توضیح صحنه در نمایشنامه ی "ازدواج")

2.5. Descriptive Present Tense²

Descriptive present tense is used in literature to describe imaginative scenes. The following is Bondarko's description of the descriptive present tense:

"By using this [descriptive present tense], a picture or scene is described, acts are imagined in the author's mind. But it has no direct link to the moment of speech. The scene breaks out of the frames of 'actual vision', loses its dependence to the moment of speech, and no longer belongs just to this moment." (Бондарко, 1971)

"Белеет парус одинокой

В тумане моря голубом;...

Что **ищет** он в стране далекой?

Что кинул он в краю родном?... " (М.

Лермонтов)

"بادبانی تنها در دریای مه آلود نیلگون به سفیدی

می زند. او چه چیزی را در دیار دور می جوید؟ و چه

را در دیار خود رها نموده است؟ "... (م. لرمانتوف)

As it is seen in the examples above, Russian descriptive present tense is often declared by imperfect present in Persian

1. Настоящее комментирующее

2. Настоящее описательное

language.

Based on this research, it becomes clear that the Persian imperfect present is equivalent to all sub-categories of the Russian irrelevant present tense except the extended present tense, where the Persian progressive present can also be used.

But it is important to take in mind that this conclusion does not include Russian positional verbs such as "*сидеть*" (to sit), "*стоять*" (to stand), "*спать*" (to lie down, sleep). While discussing the direct application of Russian present tense and its equivalents in Persian language, positional verbs require special attention.

First example:

- *Что делает мать?*
- *Мать сидит и читает газету.*
- مادر چه کار می کند (چه کاری را انجام می دهد)؟
- مادر نشسته است و روزنامه می خواند.

Second example:

- *Что делает мальчик?*
- *Мальчик сидит и играет; теперь он поднимается и стоит у окна.*
- پسریچه چه کار می کند؟
- پسریچه نشسته است و بازی می کند؛ حالا بلند می شود و کنار پنجره می ایستد.

In the first example and the first part of the second example, the positional verb

"*сидум*" points to the stable position of the subject at the moment of speech and it is translated via "narrative past"¹ in Persian language. But in the second part of the second example, the positional verb "*сидум*" shows the process of a positional action and is translated via imperfect present. So it can be concluded that in case of direct application of Russian positional verbs describing a stable position, Persian "narrative past" is the suitable equivalent; while imperfect present suits the direct application of Russian positional verbs describing the process of the positional action. This fact is often true in irrelevant present tense:

- *Ерголина и Лунев сидят рядом. Лопухин оборачивается к ним. (Сценарий фильма «Сто дней после детства») (commentaries present tense)*
- برگلینا و لوف کمار یکدیگر نشسته اند. لاپوخین به سمت آنها بر می گردد. (سناریوی فیلم "صد روز پس از کودکی")
- *Мария входит и стоит у двери. (commentaries present tense)*
- ماریا وارد می شود و کنار در می ایستد.
- [В классе]: - *Я сижу на второй скамейке. (extended present tense)*

۱. ماضی نقلی

[در کلاس:] - من روی نیمکت دوم می نشینم.
 - Новорожденные **спят** по 20 часов в сутки. (permanent present tense)
 - نوزادها تا بیست ساعت در شبانه روز می خوابند.

3. Figurative Application of Present Tense in Russian Language and its Equivalent in Persian Language

The Russian present tense in its figurative application can describe acts that either have occurred in the past or will happen in future. In other words, while retaining its present tense structure, the Russian verb can define the semantic of past or future tenses. Figurative application of the Russian present tense is very common in the dialogue style and in literature especially in the dialogues of story characters. We will now proceed to investigate the figurative application of the Russian present tense and its equivalents in Persian language.

3.1. Present Tense in the Meaning of Past Tense (Historical Present¹)

Historical present is a Russian term referring to the figurative application of present tense in the meaning of the past

tense. It is usually refers to three instances:

3.1.1. A common and repetitive act in a period of time in the past

As it is described in Timofeev's "The History of Language", in order to reflect such a meaning via historical present, there should be words and adverbial combinations in the sentence, referring to an almost long period of time in the past, such as "в детстве" (in childhood), "в ранней молодости" (in 'teen years), "во время отпуска" (during vacation), "летом" (at summer) and etc (Тимофеев, 1999). The commonness and repetitiveness of action may become even clearer by using the verb "бывало" (used to, would). The present tense verb in this meaning is often used in the first singular person:

- В молодости, бывало, **сижу** часами на берегу моря и **смотрю** на волны.
 - در جوانی، گاهی اوقات ساعت ها لب ساحل دریا می نشستم و به امواج می نگریستم.
 - В детстве, бывало, **бежу** всю дорогу от дома до школы.
 - در کودکی، گاهی اوقات تمام مسیر را از خانه تا مدرسه می دویدم.

As it is seen in the examples, the Persian equivalent of historical present in the meaning of a repetitive act in the past is

1. Настоящее историческое

“imperfect past”¹ rather than imperfect present.

3.1.2. A single act in the past

In order to reflect this meaning via historical present, there should be words and adverbial combinations in the sentence, referring to a concrete and rather short period of time in the past, such as “вчера” (yesterday), “в пять часов вечера” (at five o'clock in the evening), “двадцатого февраля” (the 20th of February). Timofeev explains that these kinds of sentences are usually made of two parts, and from the timing point of view, the actions of the second part happen after the actions of the first part; nevertheless, both parts are called “historical present” (Тимофеев: 1999). The verbs in the first part of such sentences may sometimes have the structure of the past tense. In this case the present tense verb is also often used in the first singular person, in other words, the act has a direct link with the narrator:

- Вчера **иду** по лесу, **наслаждаюсь** запахом цветов, **любуюсь** соснами и

вдруг **выхожу** на полянку, там **нахожу** много грибов, и я **начинаю** собирать их.
- دیروز [داشتم] در جنگل راه می رفتم، از عطر گلها **حظ می کردم** و از تماشای درختان کاج **لذت می بردم**، که ناگهان وارد مرغزاری شدم، آنجا مقدار فراوانی قارچ **یافتیم** و شروع کردم به جمع آوری آنها.
- Вчера, **сижу**, **смотрю** телевизор, вдруг **звонит** телефон: это мой друг из Петербурга.

- دیروز نشسته بودم و تلویزیون تماشا می کردم، که یک مرتبه تلفن زنگ زد؛ دوستم از پترزبورگ بود.

Based on this and previous researches, we reach the conclusion that the Persian equivalent to verbs of the first part of such sentences is usually “progressive past”² and “imperfect past”, except for positional verbs, which in case of pointing to a stable position of the subject, “precedent past”³ is used (see second example) (Бехзади, 2005). The Persian equivalent to verbs of the second part of such sentences is always “simple past”⁴.

Of course in some cases, imperfect present can also be used to determine this kind of historical present. This can happen

۲. ماضی ملموس

۳. ماضی بعید

۴. ماضی مطلق

۱. ماضی استمراری

in the Persian dialogue style¹ or while expressing an act that has occurred not far ago. In this case, positional verbs follow the conditions explained for the direct application of present tense (*see above*).

- Вчера **иду** я по улице и вдруг **вижу** своего друга.

دیروز، دارم توی خیابون راه می روم، یک مرتبه دوستم را می بینم.

- Вчера, **сиджу**, **смотрю** телевизор, вдруг **звонит** телефон ...

- دیروز، نشسته ام تلویزیون تماشا می کنم، یک مرتبه تلفن زنگ می زند ...

In both above-mentioned cases of application of the historical present – for expressing a repetitive or single act in the past – the narrator uses the structural form of present tense verbs to describe the events as if they were happening before his eyes at the moment of speech. In other words, the narrator applies historical present to “visualize” the events.

3.1.3. A means of narration

Historical present can be applied in stories, biographies and historical literature as a means of narration. Unlike the two above-mentioned cases, the narrator has no

intention to visualize the events, and simply uses historical present as one of the means of narration. The following is Bondarko’s description of this case:

“Unlike the application of historical present in dialogue, the peculiarity of which is the direct and constant relation of actions with the moment of their expression and the narrator himself, such a relation is not necessary for the application of historical present in literary narrations. The described events and their characters have no direct relation to the narrator or the moment of speech. In such cases, historical present is simply one of the possible means of narration.” (Bondarko, 1971)

- В 1880 г. Достоевский **работает** над “Братьями Карамазовыми”.

- در سال ۱۸۸۰، داستایوسکی روی اثر “برادران کارامازف” کار می کند.

This kind of figurative application of present tense verbs is popular in Persian language and is known as one of the cases of application of imperfect present:

- سال ۱۹۲۱ نمودار اوج گاندی است ... ملت وی را مقدس می دانند. ... کنگره ی ملی سرتاسر هندوستان اختیار مطلق به او می دهد و کلیه ی اختیارات خود را ... به او وا می گذارد. (محمد قاضی، زندگی نامه ی

“مهاتما گاندی”) (Anvary, 1996:384)

1. The common dialogue of people in Tehran is intended

3.2. Present Tense in the Meaning of Future Tense

The Russian present tense verb – figuratively applied – may semantically describe the future tense. Two instances of this kind of figurative application of the present tense are mentioned in the works of Bondarko (Бондарко, 1971) and Lekant (Современный русский язык / Под ред. П.А. Леканта, 2001: 331), both of which are common in the dialogue and literature styles and refer to:

3.2.1. An act that the narrator intends or is ready to do in the future

This type of figurative application of the present tense may only be used by verbs that can semantically describe a pre-intended act or an act, dependent on the subject's willingness and desire, such as “обедать” (to lunch), “посылать” (to send, post), “возвращаться” (to return); in case of motional verbs¹, only single-direction motional verbs² can be applied e.g. “идти” (to go or come walking), “ехать” (to drive to or from a place).

- Завтра я **еду** в Москву.

- من فردا دارم به مسکو می روم. / فردا به مسکو

1. Глаголы движения

2. Однонаправленные глаголы движения

می روم (خواهم رفت).

- Я будущей зимой **уезжаю** за границу (И. Тургенев).

- زمستان آینده به خارج از کشور **سفر می کنم** (خواهم کرد). (ای. تورگنوف)

As it is seen in the examples, the Persian equivalent to this type of figurative application of the Russian present tense can be either “future tense”, “imperfect present” or “progressive present”. Of course, remembering that this figurative application is mostly common in the dialogue style or dialogues in literature works, it seems more suitable to use “progressive present” and “imperfect present”. It is interesting to mention that the word “*mozare*”³ semantically refers to an act occurring in the present or future time (عبدالعظیم قریب، ۱۳۷۳: ۱۱۶).

3.2.2. An imaginative act in the future

In order to create a vision of imaginary actions in future, the Russian present tense verb is usually accompanied by other verbs that bear the semantic meaning of imagination, such as “вообразить” (imagine) and “представить” (imagine, suppose). Unlike the above mentioned case

3. Present (tense)

(see 3.2.1.), there is no limit in using Russian verbs for this type of figurative application of the present tense. In fact in this case, the narrator fantasizes an imaginary present time including imaginative acts. The Persian equivalent can be future tense or imperfect present (or progressive present):

-*Вообразите же, что вы встречаетесь с ней потом, через несколько времени, в высшем обществе; встречаетесь где-нибудь на бале ... Около вас льются упоительные звуки Штрауса, сыплется остроумие высшего общества* (Ф. Достоевский).
 - آخر تصورش را بکنید که بعدها، پس از گذشت مدت زمانی، او را در جامعه ی سطح بالایی ملاقات خواهید نمود؛ جایی در يك مجلس رقص با او ملاقات می کنید ... در اطراف شما، ترانه های وجدآور اشتراوس طنین اندازند، بزله گویی های جامعه ی سطح بالا از هر طرف می بارد. (ف. داستایوسکی)

4. Imperative Present Tense¹

In the Russian language, present tense verbs can indicate an imperative semantic. Imperative present tense cannot be included as a sub-category of the figurative application of present tense; because

grammatically, this case no longer belongs to the category of tense (Любанова, 1984: 177).

Indeed, the imperative present tense is one of the actual examples of the implementation of the *indicative mood*² in the meaning of the *imperative mood*³. Imperative present tense is discussed from different aspects in the works of known Russian linguists. In Lekant's "Contemporary Russian Language", the imperative present tense is indicated as one of the sub-categories of the imperative mood with a structural similarity to the indicative mood (Современный русский язык / Под ред. П.А. Леканта, 2001: 327). But Shakhmatov describes the imperative present tense as one of the figurative applications of the indicative mood (Шахматов, 2001: 483). In this work, the latter description is accepted. The imperative present tense is applied in two instances:

4.1. Expressing Encouragement for a Joint Act

In this case, the Russian verb is often used in the first plural person and the subject is not mentioned:

1. Настоящее предписания (долженствования)

2. Изъявительное наклонение

3. Повелительное наклонение

- *Идем быстрее; Едемте мой друг!*
(А. Чехов)
- تندتر برویم؛ [بیا] سواره برویم دوست من! (آ).
(چخوف)

The postfix “-me” in these verbs indicates a friendly and polite invitation (Розенталь, 1991: 296). The Persian equivalent for the imperative present tense in this particular meaning is subjunctive present; some “auxiliary verbs”¹ such as “نیاید”، “نیا” may also be used to express encouragement (Vahidiyan, 2000:127).

4.2. Expressing a Strict Order

To express a strict order, the Russian imperative present tense comes in 2’nd or 3’rd singular or plural person and its equivalent in Persian language is often imperfect present, subjunctive present or imperative verbs:

- *А теперь все сели и молчат!*
- حالا همگی بنشینید و ساکت باشید! / حالا همه می
نشینند و [هیچ کس هم] حرف نمی زند!
- *Руководители научно- исследовательских учреждений, ..., где работают соискатели, оказывают им помощь и создают необходимые условия для работы над диссертациями.*

۱. عوامل التزامی ساز: باید، شاید، کاش، اگر، مبادا، ...

- رؤسای مؤسسات علمی- پژوهشی... که
دانشجویان دکترا در آنها مشغول کار می باشند، لازم
است آنها را یاری نمایند و شرایط لازم را جهت فعالیت
بر روی پایان نامه ها فراهم آورند.

Conclusion

From the temporal point of view, the Russian present tense can be applied directly or figuratively and may also express an imperative meaning. A temporal concord² exists between Russian and Persian languages regarding the *direct* application of the present tense. Imperfect present is the most suitable equivalent for expressing *actual* and *irrelevant* present tenses; while progressive present can also be used as an equivalent for Russian *actual* and *extended* present tenses. The only exception regarding the direct application of present tense belongs to Russian motional verbs referring to a stable position of the subject; in this case, these verbs are translated in Persian via “narrative past”.

On the other hand, while retaining its present tense structure, Russian verbs can indicate past and future tenses. In most cases of figurative application of present tense, there is no temporal concord

2. Временное соответствие

between Russian and Persian languages. The Persian “imperfect past” is used to express historical present pointing to a common, repetitive act in the past. Describing a single act in the past, “progressive past”, “imperfect past” or “precedent past” (in case of motional verbs) indicate historical present in the first part of the sentence, and “simple past” in the second part.

It also became clear that the Persian future tense, imperfect present or progressive present are the equivalents for the figurative application of Russian present tense referring to the future.

Another interesting result was the application of the Persian subjunctive present, imperfect present or imperative verbs to indicate the Russian imperative present tense. This is the only case where subjunctive present is one of the options for the present tense terminal concord of the two languages.

Analyzing the different types of temporal applications between the two languages, we reach the conclusion that depending on the type of application, a vast range of present, past and future tenses in Persian language may become equivalent to the Russian present tense;

which intensifies the importance of discussing this specific topic during education of Russian language to Persian-speaking students.

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کاربرد مستقیم و مجازی زمان حال در زبان روسی و نحوه ی بیان آنها به زبان فارسی

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در بررسی های صرفی و نحوی واژه ها و جمله ها، زمان از اهمیت و جایگاه ویژه ای برخوردار است. ارتباط زمان با سایر اجزای جمله و منجمله فعل و درک تفاوت های ساختاری، معنایی و مفهومی آنها همیشه مورد توجه زبان شناسان روسی و ایرانی قرار داشته است. در این تحقیق، سعی گردیده تا موارد کاربرد زمان حال زبان روسی در دو بعد کاربرد مستقیم و مجازی و نحوه بیان آنها به زبان فارسی مورد بررسی قرار گیرند. علیرغم وجود زمان حال در دو زبان فارسی و روسی، تفاوت های محسوس مفهومی، معنایی و گاه ساختاری ملاحظه می گردد که عدم اطلاع از آن، مشکلات و خطاهایی در ترجمه، آموزش و امور پژوهشی ایجاد می نماید. با محوریت قراردادن موضوع آموزش زبان روسی به فارسی زبانان و کمبود های تحقیقاتی در این زمینه، به نتایج قابل توجه کاربر های زمان حال زبان بصورت مستقیم و مجازی که از قابلیت های هر زبان محسوب می شود اشاره گردیده است.

واژه های کلیدی: زمان حال، فعل، کاربرد مستقیم، کاربرد مجازی، زبان روسی، زبان فارسی.

۱. دانشیار گروه زبان روسی دانشگاه تربیت مدرس

۲. دانشجوی کارشناسی ارشد زبان روسی دانشگاه تربیت مدرس

